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THE NEW IDEAL, 428 Broadway.—SONGS, BERNARDINI, DANCING, &c.—THE UNFORTUNATE.

AMERICAN THEATRE, No. 444 Broadway.—BALLET, PASTORIUS, BERNARDINI, &c.

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raiding plans for a thorough organization through the State. Mayor Opdyke was chosen chairman and Thomas B. Carroll secretary. After adopting resolutions relative to organization, &c., the committee were entertained at dinner by the Union League Club, when speeches were made by Judge Murray Hoffman, Judge Endress, of Livingston county; Daniel H. Cole, of Orleans county, and Adolphus Morse, of Monroe county.

At the meeting of the Grand Lodge of Masons yesterday the following officers were duly elected and installed:—Grand Master, Clinton F. Paige; Deputy Grand Master, J. B. Yates Somers; Senior Grand Warden, Stephen H. Johnson; Junior Grand Warden, James Gibson. The persons who officiated last year as Grand Treasurer, Secretary, Chaplains, Pursuivant and Lecturer were also re-elected. The most important business transacted was the adoption of a report reversing the decision of Past Grand Master Crane in relation to the right of non-residents to hold the office of masters in lodges.

The rebel State Convention of Tennessee, for the nomination of candidates for Governor and members of Congress, on a general ticket, is called to meet at Winchester, Franklin county, on the 17th instant. There are a number of aspirants for the office of travelling executive, among whom are Isham G. Harris, the present Governor; Andrew Ewing, Richard McCann and Samuel Anderson. Where the seat of government will be located we have not learned.

By the amended internal revenue law a much larger sum will be received for licenses from wholesale dealers than formerly. The former law provided that all wholesale dealers should pay a license of fifty dollars. Now they pay according to the amount of their sales, and the dry goods firms will pay from fifty to one thousand dollars.

Rev. S. T. Hunting, chaplain of the Twenty-seventh Michigan regiment, has been "dishonorably dismissed the service of the United States" by Gen. Burnside, he "having strangely forgotten his clerical character, as well as his duties as an officer, by countenancing in his regiment resistance to a lawful order of a superior officer, and having written a letter to a civilian in which he desires him to appeal to popular assemblages to support his presumptive and mutinous spirit."

The McConellsburg (Pennsylvania) Democrat (cooperhead) has received notice from headquarters to keep out treasonable articles, or it will be liable to suspension.

The Chicago Tribune recommends President Lincoln to take the field at the head of the Army of the Potomac.

A man named Daniel Beardon was arrested in Rochester on Wednesday, charged with resisting the enrolling officer. He was sent to prison to await an examination. If found guilty, he will be fined two hundred dollars and imprisoned two years.

Canada is just now convulsed by the elections for members to the new Parliament. The different parties are classified as reformers, liberals, conservatives, clear grits and corruptionists.

The democracy of Ohio are not a unit in the nomination of Vallandigham for Governor. In counties where the war democrats are in the majority the copperheads will send independent sets of delegates to the State Convention, and a lively time is anticipated.

Telegraphic wires are to be laid at once from the State House, Boston, to the forts in the harbor.

The shipments of coal from Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, last week, exceeded the amount shipped during the corresponding week last year twenty-one thousand three hundred tons. Those dealers in coal who are attempting to bull the market, and hold on for a rise, will be likely to have some losses to foot up before the season is over.

The stock market was very dull and inanimate yesterday, prices were better at the opening, but lower afterwards. Gold fluctuated between 145½ and 145¾, and closed at 145¾. Exchange was 129½ to 130. Money was easy enough to get, borrowers with adequate collateral, call loans 6 to 7 per cent.

The un satisfactory news from Vicksburg, and the consequent rise in cotton, had the effect, this week, of stimulating the demand for desirable styles of cotton goods and causing a slight improvement in prices. Heavy brown sheetings closed at 25½ to 26, as against 25½ to 26½ last week, and most other standard cotton fabrics were quoted firmer.

An auction sale yesterday, Oark heavy brown sheetings were disposed of at 25½ to 26, as against 25½ to 26½ last week, and most other standard cotton fabrics were quoted firmer.

The cotton market continued active yesterday, with middling very firm at 55½ to 56. Flour and wheat were less inquired for, and were tending downward. Corn opened actively, but was dull and heavy at the close. The demand for the principal kinds of provisions was fair, at uniform rates. Sugars, rice, molasses and refined petroleum were active and advancing. Hides were in more request. The inquiry for hogs, sheep, and whiskeys was moderate. Other articles were without essential change. In the freight market there was more firmness, but less activity.

THE RECENT MILITARY INVASIONS OF CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS—THEIR ORIGIN AND OBJECT.—Some weeks since we expressed our belief that the restrictions imposed on the telegraph in regard to the press had no sympathy or countenance from the President. The opinion had scarcely been uttered when Mr. Lincoln took an opportunity to confirm it by setting aside the regulations of the War Office and communicating directly to the newspapers the contents of an important despatch which had reached him from Vicksburg. When the news of the arrest and deportation of Mr. Vallandigham spread alarm and indignation throughout the community, our impression was that the President had not been apprised of these highhanded proceedings until they had actually been carried out. Such subsequently proved to be the fact, and it is only to be regretted that Mr. Lincoln did not follow his first impulses, and instead of modifying the sentence of the court martial, set it aside altogether. Now, again, we find that the military order of Burnside, suppressing the issue of the Chicago Times, was issued without the President's concurrence. He has proved this by promptly revoking the measure, thus administering a well merited and stinging rebuke to its authors. It is a mistake to attribute to General Burnside the responsibility of the origination of these orders. He was simply in regard to them a willing instrument in the hands of others, in this exhibiting the same want of firmness and self-respect which induced him to take upon himself the blame of his disastrous failure at Fredericksburg in order to screen his superiors of the War Department. The authors of all these tyrannical military edicts are not always the generals whose names are appended to them, but that pair of third rate politicians—Stanton and Chase—who are wielding the whole military power of the government for the advancement of their own personal interests. Mr. Lincoln deserves credit for the promptness with which he has disavowed the acts of these men. When will he be awakened to the consciousness of the fact that the only way in which his administration can recover the confidence of the country is by disavowing the men as well as the measures?

The Signs of the Times.

There are many and great indications of the commencement of a powerful reaction in the public mind on the subject of the war and the questions out of which it arose, as well as of the signal failure of the administration, both in their military and political conduct of the war. At the present moment all is confusion, because the popular sentiment is in a transition state; but order will soon be evolved out of political chaos, and the counter-revolution will stand triumphant and acknowledged by all.

The excitement and indignation produced throughout the land by General Burnside's highhanded and illegal proceedings against Mr. Vallandigham, and his silly course in suppressing the Chicago Times, because it commented severely upon those proceedings, are among the unmistakable evidences of the revolution that is taking place in the public mind. Republicans as well as democrats have protested against such measures, as not only unconstitutional, but extremely impolitic and dangerous. The Legislature of Illinois, by a vote of forty-seven to thirteen, including twenty republicans, pronounced against the military outrage upon the Chicago paper. The President, obeying his own humane instincts and the popular will, is at last compelled to rebuke the Secretary of War and Burnside together by directing the latter to revoke his order overthrowing by military force the freedom of the press in his department. If Mr. Lincoln would now issue a countermand to the order sending Vallandigham into exile he would wisely crown his conciliatory policy, and give a mortal blow to the radicals in the Cabinet and out of it, by whose advice so unfortunate a step was taken. It was this "political blunder, worse than a crime," that developed and brought out the latent popular feeling against the administration at the great meeting of the democracy in this city on Wednesday last—a meeting of thirty thousand men, headed by Fernando Wood, and breathing an earnest and unflinching determination to put a stop to hostilities against the Southern States and to restore the Union, not by the science of war, but the arts of peace. The prolonged exile of Vallandigham will continue to furnish fuel for the flame throughout the whole of the Presidential campaign; and it will be the more effective because it is utterly unjustifiable upon any principles known to our constitution and laws, contrary to all precedent in our history, and stripped even of the plea of necessity.

The ball is now fairly set in motion in this State, and its progress will be irresistible. Any violent opposition to it will only serve to demonstrate the impetus it has received. If the Regency, instead of getting on the same train, should run a State ticket directly against it, next fall, its locomotive and cars would be smashed by the weight and momentum of the locomotive and cars engineered by Fernando Wood; and if the train of the Regency should undertake to move in the same direction on the same track, by starting a little ahead, it would be soon overtaken and driven off the track by the superior speed of the engine called Mozart Hall. M., on the other hand, the Albany concern should conclude to follow in the wake of the New York engine, it would be "nowhere" in the race. Its only safe policy, therefore, is to hitch itself to Mozart Hall. If the Regency run a separate State ticket next fall it may prevent the peace party being successful; but it will not only not win itself, but demonstrate that it is in a small minority. In that event the republicans will carry the State elections. But the peace men, being a majority in the democratic party, will claim the right to shape its policy, and for sake of harmony, and in order to oust the republicans from office, the minority will acquiesce, and the same will take place in every other State; for like causes will produce like effects, to say nothing of the influence of the example of the Empire State. The platform of the democracy in the Presidential campaign of 1864 will be peace; and, what is more, the candidate will be elected, no matter who he is, the principle controlling all other considerations. The people have lost all faith in the efficacy of the war to restore the Union. They are preparing to try what virtue there is in peace. If Mr. Lincoln send it adrift before it does any more mischief to him and the country, he would stand an excellent chance of being re-elected himself.

The new President, whatever might have been his opinions or antecedents, will, upon assuming office, be compelled to suspend the operations of the war, proclaim an armistice, and propose a convention of all the States. Both governments have given all constitutional scruples to the wind. The government of the South is as much a despotism as the government of the North. The Southern people would rejoice at such an opportunity as an armistice and a convention to enable them to throw off the yoke of Jeff. Davis, who now holds them down by the iron hand of war. State after State at the South will elect delegates to this convention with more zeal than they elected delegates to pass ordinances of secession. State rights will be vindicated North and South, and the cause of strife and alienation—the slavery question—will be finally settled by a return to the principles on which the government was founded, and the old fabric will be reconstructed as a white man's government. Negro slavery will be established more firmly than it ever was before, and North as well as South the whole race will be enslaved or exterminated. All the trouble the country has seen has arisen from emancipation.

At the time of the Declaration of Independence every colony of the thirteen held slaves. At the time of the adoption of the constitution, in eleven or twelve years after, every State, except Massachusetts, was slaveholding. That State was the first to commit the error which has led to such national calamity; but she could not influence the structure of the constitution. In that instrument negro servitude is recognized as lawful, and securities provided for the safety of the institution. But the political heresy of negro equality—which started in New England—gained ground by degrees, and the people of the Northern States have departed from the fundamental idea of the government, till at length a party has arisen and is now in power which claims for the blacks "liberty, fraternity, equality," and consequently the amalgamation of the two races by intermarriage. For the accomplishment of such an object, not only are the people unwilling to wage war, but they would fight to the death against it. The white race will never suffer blacks to be on a political and social equality with them. They will sooner exterminate them; and if any States should resist they will be overrun and compelled to submit to the majority, to justice and to common sense. Experience has shown that negroes are only fit to be servants. Nature has not fitted them to rule. There is, therefore, a reaction, and the theory broached by Robespierre and the other violent extremists and bloodhounds of the French Revolution is found to be fallacious by the true touchstone of all new theories—experiment.

Never has Great Britain adopted any measure which her wisest statesmen have so much regretted as emancipation in her West Indian colonies. They find that it has literally ruined those once flourishing possessions, for the simple reason that the negro in a state of freedom will not work, becomes the slave of vice and relapses into the condition of a savage. It was envy of the superiority of the American republic, in consequence of its system of slave labor, that prompted British statesmen to inaugurate a crusade against it and to encourage the propaganda of anti-slavery societies in our midst, in order to drag the Southern States down to the same level as the West Indies, and thus to permanently destroy both North and South. But the result of the reaction in the United States will be that the abolition leaders will be all banished from the country or hanged, and it will be made a penal offence of the highest magnitude against the dignity of the white race and the white man's government to agitate the question of negro slavery hereafter, or blaspheme the handiwork of God by asserting that a black man is equal to a Celt, a Saxon, a Teuton or any other division of the great Caucasian race.

This question being adjusted, and all other matters likely to create trouble in the future, an election will be held North and South to elect a President under the new constitution, and the unity and harmony of the great republic will be restored. The people of the South have as much an interest in the heritage of its past and in the glory of its future as the people of the North; and if their State rights and institutions are only guaranteed against aggression hereafter, what is to prevent their reunion with the Northern States? Nothing whatever. But the people of the North must prove their sincerity and good faith by sacrificing the abolitionists—the cause of all the misfortunes of the republic.

And when all our domestic troubles are settled, and there is no further need of the immense armies of the North and South, there can be little doubt that new employment will be cut out for them. United under one government, they will